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A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 4.

BOSTON, MASS., OCT. 15, 1900.

NO. 4.

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A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL HINTS.

Fall next.
Cool nights.
Cull closely.
Forge ahead.
Ragged hens.
Stop to think.
Be up-to-date.
Try a trap nest.
Study to please.
Scarcity of eggs.
Meat vs. feathers.
Gather road dust.
Plow up the runs.
Have convenience.
Keep only the best.
Plan for the Winter.
Beware of the sharks.
Have breeds that win.
Make room for young.
Hard Winter predicted.
Satisfy your customers.
Build up the wood pile.
Pen the cockerels alone.
Prepare for bad weather.
Keep individual records.
Have a cat, dog and gun.
Prepare Winter quarters.
Breed for eggs and meat.
A poultry trust—indeed?
Bad eggs, bad reputation.
Stunted chicks are costly.
Free range for the pullets.
Have regular market days.
Egg records vs. score cards.
Beauty will not satisfy hunger.
"Fresh"—the poulterer's motto.
Overcrowding young checks growth.

Experimental Farm Notes.

Two White Plymouth Rock Hens Head the List of Individual Layers—Two White Wyandottes are "Close on Their Heels"—Felch Brahmas are Passing the 100 Mark—General Notes and Comments.

White Plymouth Rock hen, No. 46, still heads the list, having laid 125 eggs up to September 1st. White Plymouth Rock hen, No. 75, is a close second, with 120 eggs to her credit.

Nine hens have passed the 100 Mark—two White Plymouth Rock, five White Wyandotte, one Rhode Island Red and one Felch Brahma.

During the month of August the following number of hens were laying:

Pen No. 0	5
1	9
2	9
3	5
4	7
5	18
6	9
7	16
8	11
9	10
R. I. Reds	8
Miscellaneous	1

Total, 108

A loss of 24 layers during the month.

The above table represents the following number of layers of each breed:

Brahmas	37
Wyandottes	41
White Plymouth Rocks	21
Rhode Island Reds	8

During the month the following number of eggs were laid (not including miscellaneous stock):

Wyandottes, 41 head, 529 eggs; average	12.37
W. P. Rocks, 21 head, 258 eggs; average	12.6
R. I. Reds, 8 head, 98 eggs; average	12.2
Brahmas, 37 head, 382 eggs; average	10.12

The highest number of eggs we gathered in one day, during the month of August, was 58; the lowest number 31.

The highest number of Brahma eggs received in one day was 18; the lowest number 2.

The highest number of Wyandotte eggs received in one day was 23; the lowest number 10.

The highest number of White Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 28; the lowest number 3.

The highest number of Rhode Island Red eggs received in one day was 6; the lowest number 0.

The standing of individual layers is as follows (from January 1st to September 1st—excluding all that laid under 70 eggs in that time):

No. 46, White Plymouth Rock	125 eggs
75, " "	120
45, White Wyandotte	115
38, " "	111
86, Rhode Island Red	109
30, White Wyandotte	106
26, " "	105
16, Brahma (Felch)	104
18, White Wyandotte	102
32, Brahma (Felch)	99
52, White Plymouth Rock	97
76, " "	96
22, White Wyandotte	96
66, White Plymouth Rock	94
Silver Wyandotte	94
34, Brahma (Felch)	93
78, White Plymouth Rock	92
52, Brahma (Cost)	92
81, White Plymouth Rock	91
5, White Wyandotte	89
16, " "	88
17, " "	88
11, " "	88
63, White Plymouth Rock	88
28, White Wyandotte	87
61, Brahma (Cost)	84
62, " "	84
59, " "	83
43, White Wyandotte	83
15, " "	82
70, White Plymouth Rock	82
6, Brahma (Roberts)	82
21, " (Felch)	82
17, " "	80
46, " (Cost)	80
73, White Plymouth Rock	80
23, White Wyandotte	80
4, " "	80
7, " "	79
56, Brahma (Cost)	79
13, White Wyandotte	78
21, " "	77
43, Brahma (Felch)	77
33, White Wyandotte	75
37, " "	73
39, Brahma (Cost)	71
65, " "	71
30, " (Felch)	70
45, " (Cost)	70
47, " "	70

The highest individual egg record during the month belongs to White Plymouth Rock hen, No. 75, she having laid 21 eggs.

The total number of eggs laid on the farm during August was 1,295, being 490 eggs less than laid during the previous month.

During August the highest price we received retail for eggs was 25 cts. a dozen; lowest 20 cts.; average 22 cts.

Eggs and Egg Farming.

If You Value Your Retail Egg Custom, Never Put an Egg in the Basket That You Cannot Vouch for its Age—One Bad Egg May Lose the Best Customer You Have.

Aim to hold your custom.

Keep the egg shipments moving.

Have the early pullets started to lay?

Feathers are more abundant now than eggs.

No positively fresh egg supply needs go a-begging.

— The contents of 10 eggs equals about one pound of meat.

Reliable eggs seem to be a rarity in the general market.

— A pale yolk is not an indication of poor quality in an egg.

— Eggs stale very rapidly if exposed to a warm atmosphere.

— America is said to consume more eggs than any other nation.

"Country eggs" are not always what they are claimed to be.

During warm weather eggs should be marketed at least twice a week.

The finest and earliest pullets should now be selected for Winter layers.

In Canada "Chinese" or pickled eggs seems to be a bugbear in the market.

The proper position for the egg, if kept longer than two or three days is on its end.

Eggs can be made a year-round crop, if the laying stock is produced accordingly.

— Holding eggs for a better market is to take risks at the expense of the consumer.

The early pullets should now be taking the place of the molting hens in the egg supply.

A Baker county, Ga., citizen claims to have a lot of pullets that are laying at four months of age.

When pullets begin laying they are rather irregular, but when once fairly started are steady producers.

The *Poultry Monthly* says egg production is the rock on which the popularity of the Minorca stands.

Heat is the egg's greatest enemy, and farmers in Summer are not always careful enough in guarding against it. Those wishing eggs running six or less to the pound must pin their faith to Black Minorcas, free from foreign blood, says *Poultry Monthly*.

Fowls, an English publication, says: In selecting fowls to keep, do not forget that the active, smart-looking ones of any breed are the best layers.

Country shippers are often not prompt enough in making shipments to the city. If all eggs could be guaranteed strictly fresh when they reach the city dealer, better prices would result. There is a steady market for fine eggs, the demand greater than the receipts.

It is all right for farmers and others, who desire to do so, to preserve eggs for future use or for sale if they will sell them as preserved eggs, says *Poultry Farmer*. It is not safe to sell storage eggs for fresh eggs, thinking buyers cannot detect it, for they surely will. We have never been able to get a cold storage egg yet that we could

eat with a relish. We can eat fresh eggs any time of the year.

In a paper read before the French Academy of Science, Prof. Balland showed, by new and exhaustive analysis, the value of eggs as food and the enormous consumption of this product of the domestic hen. He showed that 25 per cent. of the egg has a nutritive value; the rest is water. Ten eggs without the shells equals just about one pound avoirdupois of meat. So that, when eggs are 15 cents a dozen or less, they are cheaper than meat.

Prof. Balland furnishes some very instructive figures as to the number of eggs consumed in Paris. In that city there is an octroi tax that takes into consideration every bit of food that enters Paris. During the year 1898, Paris consumed 538,000,000 eggs, or something near 125,000 dozens every day. On the basis mentioned these eggs are equivalent to the meat from 168,000 steers per annum, figures that are almost staggering, but true if science is true.

Poultry Farmer says many people who are reasonably intelligent have a wrong impression about eggs. When they find a rotten egg in a nest of eggs they have bought, they feel quite sure that the eggs were not fertile and complain of it. The fact that they spoil is evidence that they were once fertile, and every rotten egg at the close of three weeks' incubation indicates a fertile egg. The infertile egg, on the contrary, at the end of that period shows but little signs of being spoiled, and is only aged by the process. It would not be good to eat, since it has passed the eating stage, and yet it would be as edible as an egg exposed for the same length of time to the ordinary heat of a kitchen.

The *Feathered World*, of London, in an article about the large farm of Simon Hunter, of Yorkshire, says Mr. Hunter claims for his stock that they are bred for laying. He has a system broadly on these lines: Only the best layers are selected at mating time for the breeding pens. Those fowls are considered good layers which lay in severe weather when others stop, and which lay well into molt and soon after it. Then the earliest laying pullets are chosen, and particularly are those chickens marked which grow right away from their companions. Very great importance, too, is attached to the parents of the cockerels, which must come from a good laying strain. Experience has taught how many eggs should come from each lot of fowls; anything below the expected number causes extra attention to be given to a pen to ascertain the delinquents, which are drafted out. More frequently the laying exceeds expectation, and then the eggs from the most profitable pens are used for hatching, and the chickens marked with a view to future selection for stock purposes.

The Ontario Experiment Station last year made a series of experiments in testing fertility of eggs, and which are interesting. They separated 10 laying hens from the male, and placed the eggs in an incubator each day to test them. During the first four days

70 per cent. proved fertile, fifth day 61 per cent., sixth day 60 per cent., seventh day 49 per cent., eighth day 12 per cent., ninth day 2 per cent., tenth day all were infertile. They then put a male with six laying hens which had not been with a male, and tested the eggs in the same way. They found 30 per cent. fertile on the third day, 42 per cent. on the fourth day, fifth day 50 per cent., sixth day 60 per cent., seventh day 70 per cent., eighth day 68 per cent., ninth day 70 per cent., and tenth day 74 per cent. It would seem then that nearly three-fourths of the eggs are fertile four days after the male is taken away, or a week after male was put in. There would probably be some difference in the males, however, about that, and number of hens might have considerable influence. They also kept two lots, each containing five hens and five pullets, one with a male and the other without, from January 1 to September 1, feeding and caring for them alike. Those with the male laid 959 eggs, while those without laid 972 eggs, a difference so small as to decide nothing, as it might be accidental.

About Broilers and Roasters.

Pure Poultry Meat is a Healthful Diet — Pure Food Laws Should Make it a Crime to Dispose of Any but Strictly Healthy Carcasses — Farmers Very Often are Too Unmindful of the Condition of the Stock they Send to Market.

— A lean chicken is not only poor eating, but a poor seller.

— Very few farmers pen up chickens and prepare them for market.

— The bulk of the poultry that comes from the farm is not well fattened.

— The quantity of fowls daily dressed and sent to market in an unsalable condition is enormous.

— The fattening process is not a natural one, hence it should be shortened as much as possible.

— The market is rather closing on young poultry; the demand is for older and well fattened fowls.

— Great loss to the producers results from the manner in which fowls are dressed and shipped to market.

— The only people that stand a chance of making money are those that send to market good products in good shape.

— The packers in Kansas City are stated to be buying five times the amount of live poultry that they did five years ago.

— Fully 20 per cent. of the output of the Kansas City slaughter houses is used in canned chicken, chicken soup, and similar preparations.

— Iowa *Homestead* says the common fowl cannot be converted into the highest quality for which the better class of buyers will pay a good price.

— Texas *Farm and Ranch* says if you wish to know what your broilers will weigh when prepared for market, get the live weight and deduct 12 per cent.

— In fattening fowls it should be remembered, truthfully says the Kentucky *Poultry Journal*, that garbage or im-

pure and imperfect food will injure the flavor of the flesh. Too much carelessness is displayed in this direction.

The *Farmers' Review* says whenever the market is overstocked it begins at the poorest quality to reject. If the market does not reject the low quality, it at once reduces the price to a point below cost of production and marketing.

The business of killing and dressing poultry has reached large proportions in some parts of the country, as indicated by the erection of a 200 x 53 feet slaughter house at Kansas City, giving the poultry killing plant there a capacity of 15,000 chickens per day, and employing 125 to 150 hands.

When prices are ruling comparatively low for all classes of market poultry, says *Kentucky Poultry Journal*, it is necessary for the poultryman, when sending to market, to place his stock in the best possible shape before his customers. The difference in prices obtained will certainly pay for the trouble taken.

Do single comb fowls fatten best? A correspondent in *American Agriculturist* says that in breeding White Dorkings he noticed that whenever a fowl came with a single comb it always grew fatter and plumper than the others. An English breeder says that a Partridge (Golden Pencilled) Wyandotte with a single comb will beat anything in taking on fat.

It is a waste of food to keep young roosters after they weigh five pounds per pair, says *Baltimore Sun*, as they are sold as "old roosters" after their combs grow. In the market old roosters bring from 5 to 7 cents per pound, while young ones often sell at from 15 to 20 cents per pound. It is a loss to keep them longer than when they are old enough to sell.

The *New York Produce Review* says: Many shippers seeing dry-picked Spring chickens quoted higher than scalded, have been inclined to dry pick all their chickens, which is a serious mistake. Large dry-picked chickens do demand a premium of 1 to 2 cents over scalded, as they can be used in place of Philadelphia or nearby chickens, but small dry-picked are not wanted by any class of trade except at a cheap price, and where the birds run small they are more attractive and sell better when scalded.

P. H. Sprague, a prominent Chicago commission merchant, in a paper on "Poultry Raising," before the Illinois Farmers' Institute, says: "The best kind of chicken for the market is a plump fowl with yellow skin, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Light Brahma, Leghorn, or, in fact, almost any chicken with light feathers. Stock of this kind dresses out yellow and always will bring the top of the market. Dark feathered poultry when dressed out always sell at a lower price than light colored stock."

Superintendent L. Simonds, of the Armour Co., writes: "We consider the Plymouth Rock the best all-around breed, as they are fair layers, sell for premium as young chickens and make the best fowls. Our endeavor has

always been to introduce a breed of stock that will not only prove the most merchantable when placed upon the market, but also combined with this a breed that is a good egg producer, and it is our conclusion after a good many years' experience that the Plymouth Rock is the best all-around chicken. As young chickens they develop very meaty breasts, over a medium or rather small frame, and when dressed out their bright yellow legs and yellow skin make a very fine appearance. Take these birds late in the year when stock is scarce, and they will bring from 2 to 4 cents a pound more than common run of stock."

Our Brevity Symposium.

Our Readers Continue to Show Their Interest in this Department and Liberally Contribute Towards its Success—This Mutual Exchange of Opinions Gives us Good, Practical Instruction.

No. 13.

What have you found to be the best remedy for bowel trouble in young brooder chicks?

No experience with brooder chicks for several years. For chicks with hens I use the following prescription furnished me by Dr. P. T. Woods: Mix a little red oxide of iron (Venetian red) in drinking water for a few days.

—Wm. E. Anderson, Belvidere, N. J.
Locate the cause (for there is a cause) and avoid it. Feed a well balanced ration. My experience is that the bowels will regulate themselves unless the chicks have been severely chilled.

—P. F. Daniel, Atlanta, Ga.
My remedy for diarrhoea in brooder chicks is to feed more hard boiled eggs, scalded milk, wheat, germ, etc., dropping animal meal and feeding less or no cornmeal, green food, etc., as the case may be. When costive I reverse the order. I have had more trouble with the latter than the former.—Emory E. Banks, Crittenden, N. Y.

Bran before the little chicks all the time.—A. DeR. Meares, Hyattsville, Md.

Boiled milk and more dried food than generally fed.—J. W. McCarty, Windsor, Vt.

Proper heat—not too hot nor too cold. Put horse chestnuts in the drinking water, and see that the water is kept cool and fresh. Feed dry rolled oats, dry bran, hard boiled eggs and plenty of grit and green food. Have a big run.—W. J. Gordon, Pickering, Ont.

Have plenty of heat for the first week. Avoid crowding—and kill the cripples and weaklings that start the crowding. Tincture of asafoetida in the drinking water is good.—H. S. Thompson, Stratford, Conn.

My wife gives the chicks a little black pepper in milk, but one must be careful that too much is not given, as it may injure the liver. Never had any trouble that way, as I watch the chicks closely and change feed if I notice anything wrong.—Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y.

Have had but little trouble with bowel difficulty in young brooder chicks. The best preventative that I know of is to keep fresh water before them all of the time, feed pin-head oat meal dry, furnish them with plenty of grit and a fair amount of green stuff, as well as to give them a chance to run.

—Irving C. Hutchins, Rochester, N. Y.

No. 14.

In your experience, what have you found to be a good gape remedy?

Never had it in my flock and don't want it. Am careful not to have any draughts on my hens while they are roosting.

—Matt G. Robson. (Our correspondent has gotten hold of the wrong

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Thousands can testify to its excellent merits. A trial will convince you.

The regular price is a one pound Can 25 cents, or five Cans \$1.00; but for the month of **November only** we will sell a one pound Can 15 cts., or seven cans \$1.00.

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To make room for young stock I will sell 21 Brown Leghorn hens, 80 cts. each; 7 cocks, \$1.00 each; 8 Light Brahma hens, 1 cock, 90 cts. each; 8 Buff Pekin Bantam hens, 4 cocks, 75 cts. each; 3 Golden Seabright Bantam hens, 1 cock, 75 cts. each; 18 White African Guineas, 75 cts. each; 30 Pearl Guineas, 50 cts. each; 3 Buff Plymouth Rock cocks, \$1.00 each; 7 Pekin Ducks, 1 Drake, \$1.10 each. If you want any order at once,
JAMES M. SMITH,
Perkiomenville, Montg. Co., Pa.

gaping. Gapes, as a rule, do not come to fowls. When they are seen gaping it is due to an inflammation of the bronchial tubes.—EDITOR).

Turpentine in the water and feed. Extraction of worms in rare instances has given satisfaction.—Robert Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A drop or two of kerosene forced down the throat by means of a medicine dropper is sure to help.—H. S. Thompson.

I put my chicks on a new piece of ground every year, and plow up the ground that I used the year before.—Willis E. Carter, Bethel, Conn.

Gapes I know nothing about, but I think if the runs are kept clean there will be no gapes.—W. J. Gordon.

Dust your chicks at night with air-slaked lime, but with caution. Fill a box with air-slaked lime (1 part) and sand (2 parts) and place it in a dry place. Throw frequently some grain in this box, covering some so they have to scratch for it, and at the same time they raise the lime dust and inhale it.—Wm. G. Good, Bowmansville, Pa.

No gapes in this section.—Chas. A. French, Sandypoint, Me.

Have not had the trouble on my place for the last two or three years. When I did I used camphor in water and scattered air-slaked lime. I do not use the same ground twice, always skipping a year.—J. W. McCarty.

Putting a teaspoonful of camphor or turpentine in a pint of food is a very good cure for gapes.—Emory E. Banks.

Never have had a case of gapes since I have been raising young chicks. My experience extends something over seven years.—Irving C. Hutchins.

Am never bothered with gapes.—P. F. Daniel.

I always remove gape worms with horse hair or feather tip, and with good success.—William E. Anderson.

I will answer 13 and 14 questions together. I raise chickens in brooders and with hens, and years ago began to feed the chicks first, last and always with dry food. I now use H-O Poultry Food. I keep it before them in low, large boxes that they can get into and scratch, but cannot scratch it out. As they get older I change the shape of the dish to one they can reach into but cannot get into. When a month or more old, I mix two-thirds H-O with one-third shorts or mill feed, and put in a little beef scraps and animal meal, and increase the animal food as they grow older, and my chicks and laying hens always have a dish of it before them. I never feed wet mash unless I have something that I cannot feed dry. That is to say, I never feed the wet mash as most poultrymen do. Of course, I feed other grain—corn, wheat, oats, etc., but this is a standby. If I feed any condiments, it goes into the dry mash, as I call it. I have seen my hens turn away from a wet mash like the city cat that would not drink milk.—didn't know what it was. Now about the gapes: I have not seen the first signs of the disease since I began to feed dry mash. I think it is caused by a sour condition in consequence of too much water or sour

food; not eaten sour, but soured in the crop before the mill is ready to grind it. A man at a boarding house drank six cups of coffee, and his landlady asked him if he liked coffee. He replied: "You must think I do to be willing to drink so much water for the sake of getting a little coffee." That's the case with chicks and fowls. They fill up with water at break of day, then along comes their breakfast, 50 per cent. water. Now, gentlemen, I believe your wet mash is all wrong. You can make it to suit yourself. What you feed wet now you can feed dry just as well. I am a business man, and have kept accounts under both methods, and my latter method pays the best, besides being very much less trouble.—L. H. Shaw, Brockton, Mass.

No. 15.

What has been your most successful treatment of scaly leg in fowls?

I pour kerosene oil over the affected leg occasionally, until cured.—William E. Anderson.

Make a thick paste composed of sulphur and clean fresh lard, and apply it to the fowl's legs with an old tooth brush, after they have been thoroughly washed and dried. One or two applications will cure a pretty bad case.—Irving C. Hutchins.

Dip scaly legs in coal oil. In very bad cases perhaps it will need to be done twice.—Emory E. Banks.

(Pure coal oil is too harsh a treatment and is apt to produce irritation. Better make it one part coal oil to two parts water.—EDITOR).

Clean quarters; sulphur and sweet oil.—J. W. McCarty.

Mix one quart of soft water with two tablespoonfuls of kerosene oil. Dip the foot once or twice. A permanent cure.—D. D. Tooker, Holt, Mich.

Use plenty of coal oil and naphthaline flakes on roosts and on legs, and you will keep them free from scales.—W. J. Gordon.

Take half lard and half sulphur and rub on the chicken's legs two or three times.—Willis E. Carter.

Applications of vaseline.—Robt. Atkins. Only had about 7 or 8, all told. Got them away from the rest while laying. When they were done laying let an ax fall on their neck.—Matt G. Robson.

My treatment for scaly legs is kerosene, simply, and nothing else.—Austin Long, Pittsburg, Kans.

Kerosene applied from a small machine oil can is absolutely satisfactory.—B. A. R. Stocker, Wyoma, W. Va.

No. 16.

What has been your experience in Summer and Fall hatched chicks?

Never so good as Spring.—B. A. R. Stocker.

My experience with Summer and Fall hatched chicks has been pretty successful, especially Summer hatched. Fall chicks need more care.—Austin Long.

Chicks in Summer, up to July, always seemed bigger, brighter and livelier birds; commenced laying in the late Fall (September or October) while the price of eggs was on the rise. In Fall (July and August) fully a quarter were smaller and never feathered so well as the others, and started to lay in February and March when prices were coming down. May, June and early July chicks seem the best time to hatch for breeders.—Matt G. Robson.

Practical stock that won 63 premiums on 54 entries last season, including winners at Boston, B. and W. Rocks, W. Wyans., S. C. B. and W. Legs., R. I. Reds, Bl. Javas. Eggs. Cir. G. A. Chapin, Hampden, Mass.

MY BROWN LEGHORNS

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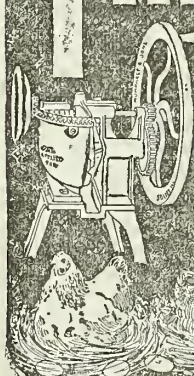
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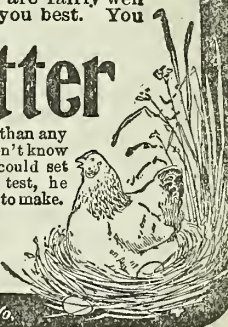


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EXCELSIOR Incubator

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(Our correspondent evidently has the seasons somewhat mixed. Up to July would be Spring chicks; September or October would rather be early than late Fall; July and August are Summer and not Fall months.—EDITOR).

Never tried White Wyandottes, but when breeding Leghorns tried Summer hatches, which were satisfactory.—Robert Atkins.

Summer hatched chicks start out well, but are apt to droop unless protected from the sun. Fall hatched chicks make fine birds if they feather out before the cold weather comes. Early Spring and early Fall are the best times in which to incubate. I hatched out a lot of chicks in March, and we had the temperature down to 8 above zero before they were three weeks old. But those chicks were the finest I raised this year—no bowel trouble, gapes or disease of any kind. It is easier to regulate the brooders in cold weather than in hot, and there is less danger from drafts.—H. S. Thompson.

I do not hatch any eggs in Summer or Fall, but hatch all the chicks in February, March, April and May.—Willis E. Carter.

Summer and Fall hatched chicks are fine for the Winter market, but not profitable to keep over.—W. J. Gordon. It is an advantage for the egg trade; they will lay while the Spring hatched ones are molting.—Wm. G. Good. Have tried but once and was successful.—A. DeR. Meares.

No Fall chicks. Summer hatched ones don't grow as large and have more cripples and feeble ones. I lay it to weary hens.—Chas. A. French.

A failure.—J. W. McCarty.

Late Summer and Fall chicks are all right for late breeders and will pay fairly well as roasters, if kept in warm Winter quarters, but we think it better to sell the eggs.—Emory E. Banks. Never raised any Fall chicks. Prefer to get them out in March and April, so as to have the pullets commence laying early in November, before cold weather sets in. With proper care such pullets will lay all Winter when eggs bring the best price in the market; also have plenty of eggs for those who wish to hatch early.—Irving C. Hutchins.

I have never been what I could call successful in either Summer or Fall hatched chicks.—P. F. Daniel.

Never had any until this Summer, when I set two hens on July 16th, and hatched 18 strong White Wyandotte chicks. Their first week of life was that scorching weather, but, nevertheless, I have 15 living and healthy at three weeks old. This I consider a fair average.—William E. Anderson.

No. 17.

How do you break up your broody hens?

I confine them for four or five days in small pens, without nests, and then return them to their own quarters if they have ceased to "cluck."—Wm. E. Anderson.

Put them in a slatted box, suspended by a chain in the centre. Hang in a cool shady place. Give plenty of fresh water, and let the rations be green cut

bone and vegetation. But do not feed too heavy of this, or bowel troubles may take place. I use a peach tree limb in my chicken run to suspend the box from. The floor being slatted she has no place to sit down, and every time she moves the box swings, which keeps her studying what she is doing, forgetting all about sitting. The ration reduces her weight, and she is soon ready to again start laying.—P. F. Daniel.

Place them in a large box or small yard, and furnish plenty of water and whole grain.—Irving C. Hutchins.

I put broody hens in a pen with a lively rooster. No nests are allowed. If no male is handy it is best to have a coop with slats about six inches above floor, and 2 1-2 inches apart, to let in air under the hens and thus reduce their broody fever.—Emory E. Banks.

Put hen in a pen with a rooster. Or, put in a box balanced in centre by an eye or hook. Hang in laying room so hen can see the rest. In a few days she will be rid of her broodiness.—J. W. McCarty.

Put them in a separate pen with no nests.—Charles A. French.

Place in a box suspended from the ceiling.—A. DeR. Meares.

Shut them up in a yard with a cock for a day or two.—D. D. Tooker.

Shut them up for three days, away from the rest, and feed nourishing food and plenty of fresh water.—Wm. G. Good.

I have cages, four feet square, arranged around the sides of a house, for keeping cocks and cockerels in when not breeding. When a hen becomes broody I put her with one of these cocks for 12 to 24 hours. She will soon give up the notion. Another good plan, if you have two or more yards of the same variety of fowl, is to place the broody in one of the other runs. She will not set in a strange nest.—W. J. Gordon.

Take a coop with a slatted bottom and hang up so the hens have to stand. Leave them in this cage for three or four days.—Willis E. Carter.

Remove them from pens and allow them plenty of non-fattening food, water and free range.—Robert Atkins.

S. and R. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns, 75 cents to \$1.50 each. Good stock. Mr. and Mrs. S. RIDER, Maryland, N. Y.

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RED BELGIAN HARES \$1.00 up, according to quality. Good Does, bred to Victor, winner 1st New York, 1900, for sale cheap. Write us your wants. CURTISS & CO., Ransomville, N. Y.

FOR SALE. A 100-egg and 30-egg Pineland Incubators; a 150-chick outdoor Pineland brooder; a 400-chick sectional Prairie State Brooder. All used one season; in first-class order. Buff Leghorns for sale. WM. W. FORD, Fords, N. J.

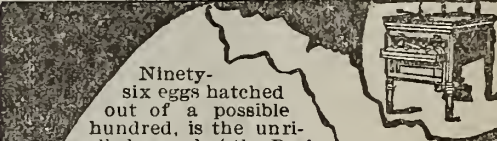
WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels

March and April hatched. Grown on grass range. Bred from extra Winter laying stock. \$2.00 each until October 15th. Circular free. Lyons Hill Poultry Farm, Athol Centre, Mass.

Have tried shutting them up in a barrel for a few days, also putting in a pen with one or more cockerels, but found the best way was to place in a cool park, away from the rest, with plenty of food and water, but no place to set.—Matt G. Robson.

I pen my broody hens by themselves and feed on egg making diet for five or six days.—Austin Long.

Put the hen or hens in a coop that has nothing that can be used for a nest. Let her have companionship of one of the liveliest roosters you have, and she will soon cease to set.—Wm. Kerr, Jr., Brookline, Mass.



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Hawkins' Barred Rocks, Duston's White Wyandottes. I have a limited number of birds from the 1900 matings of these noted breeders for sale. Prices reasonable. Write me. G. D. ELMER, Erving, Mass.

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Belgian Hare Breeding.

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THE FANCIERS' REVIEW, BOX 3, CHATHAM, N. Y.

Put her in a separate yard and house with only a roost in it, but nothing which she can use for a nest. Give her the company of a good, vigorous cockerel and in a few days her desire to set will cease.—J. W. Edminster, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 18.

What are your drawbacks in raising chicks, and how do you meet them?

My biggest drawback in raising chicks is the wet weather, but I meet it with dry coops and small yards on the bare ground. I also feed dry feed during rainy weather. It has been raining for the past three days, and I have lost but two out of 81 chicks. Austin Long.

The path is full of drawbacks, but what one must do is to move them out of the way. Be determined not to be beaten. One drawback was not to own my own place up to a year and a half ago. That is a serious drawback as there are very few rented places that have a good hen house. The result is you have to plan with what you have—and a lot out of your profits is to build and perhaps move the next year. Feeding rats, lice and strange cats and dogs is likewise a drawback. But whatever the stumbling block is, keep right on trying till you finally win. The poultryman is not worth a tinker's cuss until he wins by his setbacks. The more drawbacks the better the poultryman, if he has grit to get out of them.—Matt G. Robson.

Crows, making it necessary to carefully yard all chicks; gapes, which we manage pretty well to avoid by cleanliness and dry coops.—Robert Atkins. I do not have time enough and will have all my Leghorns raised on somebody else's farm, and in Fall give them 50 cents apiece for raising them.—Willis E. Carter.

So far I have had no drawbacks in raising my chicks. Last year I only lost two out of 150, after they were hatched. The year before lost one out of 119, and that one was accidentally hit with a stick. This year I lost five out of 75, by getting killed.—W. J. Gordon. They are few, if proper care is given to your flock. The poultryman has many duties to perform, and the neglect of one might bring failure.—Wm. G. Good.

Have no drawbacks, because I give good attention to feeding and care, and have a good place for my stock.—A. DeR. Meares.

Dying in shell, for which I have not yet found a good remedy; pasting up behind, for which I try to see that they do not get cold, and are supplied with plenty of milk. But I am watching for a better remedy to prevent and cure this trouble.—J. W. McCarty.

I don't seem to have any. A few are born to die; natural enemies get a few in spite of vigilance. No fault to find with the existing state of things.—Charles A. French.

The worst drawback in raising chicks with me is varmints—lice in raising with hens, and drowning by storms in raising with brooders. Lambert's Death to Lice meets the lice question; for the varmint question see my

answer to No. 10. The only way to prevent brooder chicks from drowning in sudden storms is to enclose them in long yards having at one end the brooder in a shed or house, with a wide entrance, as wide as the whole side of the house is better. It is much safer to have shelter at both ends of the yards.—Emory E. Banks.

My greatest drawback is that I am cramped for room, and cannot raise as many chicks as I would like to do. I content myself with raising a hundred or two and care for them properly, rather than try to raise twice that number, which would necessitate crowding, neglect and failure.—Irving C. Hutchins.

I have had only one drawback this season, Tuberculosis struck my brooders, which was a new disease to me. It took some time to locate it. I must give credit to Rhode Island Experiment Station Bulletin No. 61, for explaining the disease, cause and remedy—the latter, sunlight and fresh air, which is plentiful here in the Sunny South.—P. F. Daniel.

I consider the greatest drawback to successful chick raising is the large grey head louse, without any exception in hen-raised chicks. With brooder chicks I have had too little experience to feel competent to express an opinion. Barring the trying experience I gave in my answer to No. 8 question, I do not know that I have ever had good, healthy looking chicks sicken and die in large numbers from any cause not directly traceable to the grey head louse. I never saw any insecticide that would touch them, and have now given up all treatment but clean lard on head at the first appearance of lice. I know that grease has a bad effect on some chicks, but the louse in question, even in small numbers, will kill a week-old chick in a very short time. The other kinds of lice succumb to Dalmatian Powder, and indigestion is reduced to a minimum by chick grit and proper food. But my advice to all is, beware of the grey head louse.—Wm. E. Anderson.

The old fowls not yarded bother a good deal. Great waste of time. Various devices. Have chick yard gate hung a few inches off the ground so the chicks can run under but the fowls not. Feed coops closely slatted and raised a little at one end.—B. A. R. Stocker.

Belated Answers.

I keep Barred Plymouth Rocks, because mostly in demand. They are very easy to raise, not high flyers, not delicate, best as broilers, next to Leghorns as egg producers, can be made very tame and are very motherly.—A. DeR. Meares.

The six most important rules in successful poultry culture: Love the fowls. Breed only from strong, vigorous birds bred for utility points. Clean, comfortable quarters. Freedom from vermin. A well-balanced ration. A reasonable amount of intelligence and common sense well used.

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One Pratt Hot Water Heater, No. 2, with or without piping; also a 600-egg Monarch for \$20.00; both in good order. For a low price on Heater write to FRED S. PIERCE, East Orleans, Mass.

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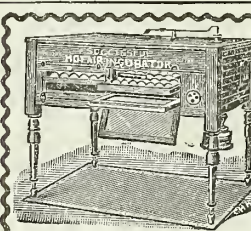
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Males, \$2.50; females, \$1.25; trios, \$4.00. Special prices for pens. Correspondence invited.
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My specialty is eggs, because they command such a high price here.

I keep Plymouth Rocks because they are good layers in Winter and Summer, good table fowls young or old, and suitable to this Southern climate. (Georgia).

I have had an experience with trap nests this year and part of last. I use the Heckey Patent.

After the hens become accustomed to the nests, I find but about three per cent. laid outside.

A good broody hen beats the incubator in hatching, but for large numbers the incubator is best, for the reason that there are so many hens that are not good broodies. Brooders for raising the chicks.

We are occasionally troubled with a few rats and hawks. I use a steel trap for both. When a rat comes one night, I set the trap baited for him the next night at the same place, and my chickens are put out of his reach. For hawks I take a box six inches square, put a little chick in it, nail fine wire netting over the box. Then I take it a few hundred feet from the yard, in the direction the hawk comes, hide the box in leaves, straw or something that is there, with wire turned up. Set the steel trap on the box with a bunch of chicken feathers tied on trigger. The hawk hears the "peep, peep" of the young chick, sees the feathers and makes a great grab at them, thinking it is the chicken—and I never fail to get my hawk.

I made a number of experiments in mating: Barred Plymouth Rocks, 12 hens to a cockerel, fertility from 85 to 96 per cent.; White Plymouth Rocks, 9 hens to a cock, 90 to 97 per cent., but only averaged about 80 per cent. hatches, others die in course of incubation.

The first six months of this year cost me 53 cents per head on 21 hens or pullets. I cleared \$39.63—P. F. Daniel.

For lice I paint the roosts with a mixture of nine parts kerosene, and one part carbolic acid. Also, sift insect powder on the hens and in the nest box, and whitewash the house.

The six rules for success I consider are fresh water, wholesome food, hardy breed, clean house, plenty of sharp grit, chicks hatched in proper time to make good Winter and Fall layers.

Eggs, as a specialty, pay me the best.

I breed Rose Comb Brown Leghorns because the frost never hurts their combs as it does the single comb variety; hawks cannot easily see them on account of their color; their flesh is of a sweet, juicy taste, and they make a good table fowl; they are excellent layers.

I hatch and raise by artificial methods with good success.

I tested both the natural and artificial methods and find the latter the best.

I have been troubled with hawks in previous years, but a King bird built its nest nearby, and they keep the hawks away.

I mate seven Brown Leghorn hens to one cock, and the eggs hatch about 95 per cent.

It costs me 60 cents a year to keep a fowl, and the profits are from \$1 to \$1.25.—D. D. Tooker.

I prevent bowel trouble in brooder chicks by not feeding very wet mash foods. If bowel troubles appear, mix mash so dry that it will hardly stick together when compressed in the hand. Lessen the amount of wheat bran in the mash, and put dry wheat bran where they can get it at all times.

Never had a case of gapes. Think feeding cracked corn once a day helps prevent it. Chicks should have dry, clean quarters. Think this is more important than what you feed. If chicks are with hens in coops, have a board floor for them to be on at night. Keep this floor clean and disinfect often with kerosene oil, which has all of the naphthaline flakes in it that it will dissolve. I helped a neighbor cure her flock of chicks of gapes in this way, and at the same time it cleaned out the lice. The two go together, as conditions which are favorable to the one are favorable to the other. Prevent the lice and you will prevent the other.

For scaly legs wash the legs with castile soap and warm water and put on an ointment made by melting lard or vaseline, putting in an equal amount of kerosene oil and then stirring in enough sulphur to make a thick paste. Repeat, if very bad. Have cured scaly legs by dipping them in the kerosene-naphthaline-flakes solution, mentioned in referring to gapes.

I do not think it pays to hatch chicks in the hot Summer weather, especially if you have to keep them in a brooder house. Can do better with them if we have portable outdoor brooders, and set them in a cool, shady, grassy place, where the chicks will not be closely confined.

STAR INCUBATORS

are the best, by far the best. From a scientific point of view they are the most intelligently built for perfect heating, regulating and ventilating. From a practical point of view, they are best, because they hatch more and stronger chicks. We can't tell just *why* here; but send for our catalogue. It will interest you.

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POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year, 4 months' trial 10 cents. *Sample Free.* 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. *Catalogue of poultry books free.* Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

In breaking up broody hens I put them in a pen which has a bare floor and no nests. When you have a number of broodies in such a pen, they keep themselves stirred up until they forget their troubles and want to go to laying. I think the most serious drawback in raising chicks is the lack of sufficient yard room connected with the brooder house, so that the chicks cannot get what green stuff and exercise they need. Next is the lack of shade in our yards. The first we meet by feeding all the lettuce, rape and cabbage that they will eat. These have to be provided for in the Spring, and come in the order named. Nothing can beat the large grassy runs. The shade we provide by stretching a lot of burlap over the runs and allow it to rest on the wire netting of the partitions.—L. H. LeBaun, Binghamton State Hospital, New York.

STOCK FOR SALE. Young and old. Large, vigorous, farm raised White Wyandottes. Orange yellow legs. W. G. HALE, Nortonhill, N. Y.

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Extra good breeding cockerels \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Write for prices on trios and pullets. C. H. CLARK, Box 1, Cobalt, Conn.

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has no frills. Plain and practical. Costs less and requires less attention than any other. Write. F. O. WELLCOME, Yarmouth, Me.

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The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit," by W. N. Richardson, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25 cts. or with AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE one year 40 cts. CLARENCE C. DEPUY, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

HOLMES' SPECIAL CONDITION POWDER FOR POULTRY.

I do confidently claim that this powder has no equal on the market for growing, moulting or laying fowl of all kind.

Editor H. W. Collingwood writes in March 3rd number of Rural New-Yorker: The powder was first fed February 6. Here is the egg record:

FEB.	HENS	DUCKS	FEB.	HENS	DUCKS
6	1	0	13	4	2
7	2	0	14	6	1
8	2	0	15	12	2
9	0	0	16	15	1
10	3	1	17	13	0
12	3	2	18	16	0

Well, now, there isn't any doubt about that gain. I have never before taken much stock in condition powders, but if in this case the powder didn't blow the laziness out of those hens, what did?

One pound can, 25 cents; by mail, postpaid, 40 cts. Five cans, t. o. b., Wethersfield, \$1. No stamps taken. Address, H. HOLMES, Wethersfield, Conn.

A FEW HENS.

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EDITORIAL.

Are You Ready? The Fall trade is upon us, and from the nature of our correspondence and the amount of advertising contracts that have been sent us, and which are in course of preparation, it is plain that A FEW HENS' readers are not going to allow anything to stand in the way in making this a profitable business wind-up of 1900.

Never before has the prospects looked so bright for a big trade in the sale of breeding stock, and we predict that the sales will be heavy.

It is needless to say, that the avenue through which this trade is brought is via A FEW HENS' advertising columns. Although comparatively a young journal it has established business for more beginners than has many of our older journals. It has greatly assisted in opening up a field that heretofore has been thought barren. It has brought out utility stock and educated the buyer. In short A FEW HENS has been performing regular missionary work, and all for better poultry.

A FEW HENS is no experiment. It is a poultry journal which is not only read and studied, but preserved for future reference. It is an encyclopedia of useful knowledge. It takes the place of the scrap book. Advertisements in the columns of such a journal are never lost. They are not in it only for today, but for years.

"From several small advertisements in your paper this season I received more inquiries and made more sales, than from all the advertisements I had in a number of poultry papers combined. It is unexcelled as an advertising medium, and is the most practical and best all-round paper I ever saw." That was written by W. T. Archer, Port Oram, N. J.

Our readers have become acquainted with Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y., who is famed as a successful breeder of prize Black Minorcas. We want to quote from two letters recently received from her:

"I lately received a letter from Mr. _____, Falls Church, Va., in regard to paying advertising mediums. I was glad to be able to mention your paper as one of the best, if indeed it is

not the very best.

"I inclose change of advertisement for next number of A FEW HENS. Your paper sells for me fancy stock as well as common. This is probably a surprise to you, as you do not intend to have much to do with the fancy. It suits me."

Complimentary. J. Y. Bettys, Tarrytown, N. Y., does not like poultry books. He wouldn't give five cents for a hundred of them. But he greatly prizes A FEW HENS, and would take it even if we charged \$1.00 a year. He writes:

"I am in the poultry business only in a small way—to help make a living in my old age. I have purchased quite a number of poultry books that were very highly extolled to show beginners how to keep hens and make it profitable. After two years experience I find all my books entirely worthless, and I would not give five cents for a hundred of them. I am now working to keep my poultry vigorous and healthy, and the three months' copies of A FEW HENS has been worth to me more than all the poultry books I have bought and seen. I would not do without A FEW HENS even though it were \$1.00 a year; but no more poultry books for me. I can find time to read A FEW HENS, as it is condensed and of the best common sense. Its treatment of hen diseases is better than any paper I have yet seen."

Here is another high compliment—it comes from Geo. B. Fiske, the poultry editor of *New England Homestead*, *American Agriculturist*, *Farm and Home* and *Orange Judd Farmer*, and whose address is Holliston, Mass., writes:

"Your paper has reached me every month since my visit to you in the Summer of 1899, and I have greatly appreciated its practical and pointed style."

Emory E. Banks, proprietor of the Erie Poultry Yards, Crittenden, N. Y., writes:

"I must say your giant little paper gets more interesting every issue—better than any three papers I get. It's a 'peach' without any stones or skin."

Symposium Questions. The following questions have been sent us for answer in our Symposium department:

25. What is your experience with grape vine leaves as a green food for hens, when there is no other green food in the yard?

26. Which is the quickest money-maker—ducks or chickens (including eggs and fries)?

27. What is your experience in giving milk to poultry, sweet or sour? Do you think it is all right to feed clear?

28. Do you feed mostly wheat or corn, and what egg average per hen have you had this year—say from January 1st to October 1st?

Egg Records. Rev. Albert Donnell, Slattersville, R. I., writes: "I take the liberty to send you the egg record of my pen of 10 White Wyandottes. I use trap nests made on the model described in the report of the Maine Experiment Station a year ago,

and find them very satisfactory. I am an amateur at poultry keeping, and any success I have had I attribute to following the instructions found in good poultry literature. A FEW HENS I have always found interesting and suggestive.

"You may be surprised at the large number of 'loose eggs,' that is, eggs supposed to be laid outside the nests and so uncredited to a hen. These are attributed to three sources: First, the unwillingness of some of the fowls at first to use the nests; second, the necessity that has arisen on several occasions to take the doors from the nests because no one was at home to attend to them; third, the proneness of some to lay eggs outside the house in nests they make for themselves in tall grass in their yard.

"The hens are in a yard containing a few more than 1500 feet and there has been an abundance of grass for them even during the present dry season."

Following is the record:

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
No. 1	17	29	23	8	8	12	14	13	118
2	19	16	23		13	11	12	11	105
3	2	4	14	7	7	15	13	13	75
4	18	17	18		16	16	8	5	98
5	15	8		17	3	11	11	11	76
6		1	15	6	4	9	11	16	62
7	15	17	20	18	15	18	13	9	125
8	11	17	19	12	12	11	15	8	105
9			15	11		9	10	7	52
10		16	19	12	7	11	10	5	80
Loose Eggs	39	37	13	12	9	25	9	32	176
Total	136	154	179	103	94	148	126	130	1070

B. F. Thompson, Stratford, Ct., writes:

"I have been keeping a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks since April 1st, 1900, and it may possibly interest your readers to know what the birds have accomplished. The pen consists of 11 pullets and 1 cockerel. They are kept in a house measuring 6 feet by 12—half the house being devoted to a scratching shed and half to the roosting shed. The yard in front of the house is about 15 by 70 feet. I keep it sown with rye as much as possible. Beginning with the first of April my birds laid as follows:

Month of April144 eggs
" May245 "
" June187 "
" July186 "
" August153 "

"In May my hens began to get broody, and there was not a week that I did not have from one to three birds confined in a coop. Of course, this affected the general result of the egg yield—just how much I am unable to determine.

"In April I filled up my incubator with these eggs, and they tested 94 per cent. fertile on the sixth day. The next hatch was almost as good, and on July 4th I got 78 chicks out of 94 fertile eggs. The fertility is much lower now, owing to the season of the year, but one of my customers reported 26 chicks out of 33 eggs set under hens, which is not bad for molting time.

"My stock is fed on H-O Poultry Food, Boiled Beef and Bone, clover hay, clover meal, corn, oats, and some Condition Powder and linseed meal to help out the birds through molting. I see that the birds have green food and a cabbage now and then, and the yard is well shaded in Summer by peach and plum trees.

"Whether I shall be able to make as good report in Winter is a question to be decided. It is my intention to secure a pen from Messrs. Bradley Brothers, of Lee, Mass., and to give them the same treatment and the same quarters, with the hope of obtaining the same if not better results."

"There are 365 days in a year, writes Edgar L. Warren to A FEW HENS," and there is no reason why a mature pullet should not lay 200 eggs in that time without injury to herself, to her progeny, or to her detriment as a meat producer after she has been fattened. In her wild state the hen lays about 30 eggs a year. On the farm she lays about 100, and in the house of the average breeder she lays about 150. Why should she stay there? It is my contention that a hen should lay at least 200 eggs a year, and that that is the mark the poultryman should aim at. The 200-egg hen must come from an egg-producing strain; she must not be allowed to lay until she is thoroughly mature; and she must be so fed and handled that eggs will come right along.

"The most critical time in the history of the 200-egg hen is when she wants to sit. If she is not handled right then the egg record will go to smash. Some day I will give the readers of A FEW HENS the best way to handle sitting hens where a big egg record is desired.

Gigantic In the July issue of A Egg Farm. FEW HENS, we referred to a gigantic egg farm about being started at Manasquan, N. J. We also in that issue gave our opinion of several statements made by the party.

A FEW HENS has since learned that the whole scheme is a speculative one, to be run the same as other schemes on which the Wall Street sharks gamble. It is, practically, a New York concern, come to Jersey for matter of convenience.

A representative of A FEW HENS has been making investigations, and learns that the plant will go under the name of the Monmouth Guaranteed Egg Company, incorporated under laws of New Jersey, and with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided in 50,000 shares cumulative preferred 8 per cent., at \$5 each; 150,000 shares common at \$5 each; full paid and non-assessable.

The officers of the Company are Hon. William F. Gaston, a lawyer, of Passaic, N. J., who is President; Norman White, Vice President, is the President of the General Commercial and Trading Company, 16 Broad Street, New York (which, by the way, is the office of the Egg Company). The General Manager is John R. Benson, of Hoboken, N. J.

The Company makes the announcement that "midway between the markets of New York and Philadelphia, near Manasquan, New Jersey, close to the New Jersey shore resorts, the Monmouth Guaranteed Egg Company, incorporated and capitalized at \$1,000,000, has secured

a large tract of land, establishing the most extensive and best equipped chicken and egg ranch in the world.

"This Company will control the market for fresh-laid eggs of these two big cities and the Atlantic Coast watering places, between and adjacent to them. To supply two such great markets of upward of 6,000,000 people, in a staple food product, means millions in profit."

The above extract is taken from the catalogue (16 pages) of the Company.

As aforesaid, a representative of A FEW HENS investigated the matter, and here is the version as given by John R. Benson, the General Manager, and Geo. W. Nones, the assistant:

"Our system of keeping laying hens in a perfect and in a healthy condition, is to keep 960 fowl on an acre of ground, and every 240 of said fowl to be isolated by means of an avenue 10 feet wide. The 240 are housed under one house, divided into 8 runs, 8 houses and 8 scratching pens, with runways attached 12 x 82 feet for each house, which contains 30 hens. This will allow 960 hens to the acre, or 150,000 hens on 156 acres of ground, the said 156 acres of ground will be divided into sections and sub-sections and each man will be held responsible for his own individual section.

"This plant will start with a purchase stock of Leghorn scrubs collected throughout the country by live stock collectors, who have reported 85,000 hens in sight, and which can be shipped to our plant at one week's notice. These fowl when received will be thoroughly disinfected by the sulphur, naphol process before being placed in their in-

dividual pens. This stock is merely to place us on the market in a commercial way, and to pay the 8 per cent. on the preferred stock, and the running expenses of the plant for the first seven months, when we will have our own stock of 150,000 laying hens to take the place of the scrubs, which will then be marketed alive.

"I would state further, that no hens are kept on this plant over 18 months, as the best results are always derived from the first year's laying.

"The stock of pure breed of Leghorn stock, amounting to 5,000 or more, are to be kept for the sole purpose of feeding our incubators with prolific eggs, to maintain and keep up our market egg producing stock.

"This Company will also ship, at the different periods of the year, in the neighborhood of 150,000 broilers, which are the surplus roosters from the brooding department, as only the hen pullets are allowed to mature and to be kept for future use.

(Who ever heard of rooster pullets?—EDITOR).

BOYER likes White Ply. Rocks. I sell good ones. H. D. Hopkins, Montpelier, Vt.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.
We are Wholesale Jobbers
of a most complete line.
JOHNSON & STOKES, Philadelphia, Pa.



Let me introduce you to

LEE'S Lice Killer,

the kind that kills lice and mites on poultry and hogs; the kind that lets you try before you buy. You don't have to first catch the lice when using Lee's Lice Killer; it don't even have to touch them. For chickens, paint or sprinkle on roosts; for hogs,—on rubbing posts or floor of sleeping pen. The price is \$1.00 per gallon, 35 cents per qt. can. We send our catalogue of Poultry and Stock Supplies free and we pay all freight on \$5.00 orders,—\$6.00 to points west of Denver.

Sample of Lee's Lice Killer and Lee's Roup and Cholera Cure free from Omaha office.

Address, GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Neb. or 68 Murray St., New York.

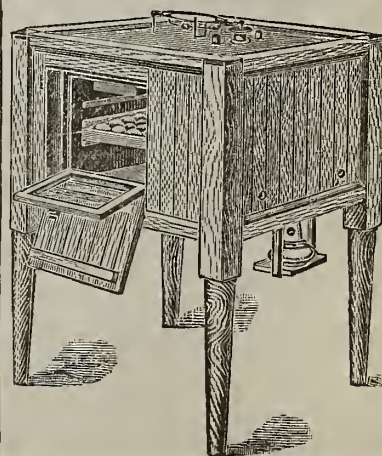
**WE GUARANTEE
The Marilla.**

The business of the Marilla Incubator Company has been moved to Ros Hill, N. Y., where with increased capital, improved facilities and a new factory from top to bottom, we are able to put out a better machine than ever. The

**MARILLA
Incubators & Brooders**

(both Hot Air and Hot Water) have been on the market 12 years, and have a record for good work not excelled by any. We sell them on a positive guarantee to be satisfactory or you get your money back. They are simple and sure. Send 2 cents postage for large illustrated catalogue, etc.

MARILLA INCUBATOR CO., Box 13, Rose Hill, N. Y.



"This Company will be operated under five departments, namely, Incubator, Brooding, Laying, Packing and Farming Departments. These departments will be superintended by men of proven ability in their respective lines, as all poultrymen are specialists.

"The feeding on our plant is accomplished at a cost far less than any other plant in the world, by means of our railroad sidings being on our own property, and built on a trussel 25 feet above the ground level, which is enclosed and forms the graneries below. These graneries are just high enough for wagons to back under them, and are operated as follows: The grain is emptied by suction into the graneries, and by shoots into the wagon. The only time that the said grain is handled by hand power is when the grain is broadcasted to the fowl.

"Pullets at the age of six months commence to lay in October (March hatched) continue through the Winter months and Spring following, which then brings them to their first molt during the following Summer months, lasting from 90 to 100 days before again commencing to lay. We therefore have 12 months of laying time from 6 months of age until the first molt, giving a total of 18 months—12 of which are given to laying and 3 to molting.

"Average—15 eggs per month from one fowl, gives at 5 per cent. of laying for 12 months, 180 eggs per fowl. 2,250,000 dozen eggs from 150,000 laying hens.

"These figures you will find a fair average of the best laying strain of Leghorns, kept under the most favorable circumstances.

"A glance at the many reports of our experimental stations, where a strict account of eggs laid by the various breeds are kept, will no doubt fully convince you as to the statement above being correct. There may be, however, exceptions to the general figures, but of minor importance.

"Aside from any trap nests it is the educated eye of the poultryman to quickly detect any fowls that are not in laying condition, that can be plainly seen by her inactivity—for a busy hen is a business hen. All fowls in laying condition can be quickly detected by her bright red comb, her eyes sharp and clear. There may be exceptions from this rule, but a careful study of your fowls quickly educate you to detect a bird out of laying condition, or any drones among the flock. This, of course, includes fowls that have been raised from parent stock of good sound healthy condition, of the best laying Mediterranean strains."

Wise, practical poultrymen can and will draw their conclusions from the above. The picture painted by this Company is very bright. It is just as neat an air castle as ever was built by a beginner, and we are willing to bet dollars against doughnuts that not one practical poultryman will be found interested in the speculation.

Poultry According to the New York Trust. *World*, a poultry trust has been formed in that city which "has the backing of Tammany, Sharpless Cream Separators—Profitable Dairying.

has fortified itself further against intrusion from independent dealers and now has the New York Poultry market by the pin feathers, as a poultry dealer said yesterday."

The Poultry Dealers' Association has its headquarters in West Washington Market, and its meeting place is fitted up with a rostrum and a dozen directors' chairs. The ostensible purpose is to collect bad debts, but retailers say that the price of poultry is regulated by this Greater New York Live Poultry Dealers' Association, of which the following are members:

Samuel Werner, Louis Werner, Jacobs & Werner, Sam Fleck & Co., Krakauer & Sulzer, S. Moses, Nathan Bitzik, Chas. Stern, Roth & Wolfson, Cohn & Lehman, Frank Hillman, Furst & Newman, and Danziger & Margulles.

Practically all the live poultry received in Manhattan Borough comes to eight commission merchants, who sell it to the trust through "speculators." These eight men have hitherto been independent, but the poultry trust has notified them that they will be dealt with as a unit, not as individuals.

Hence the commission merchants have organized to deal with the Live Poultry Association as a body, and their action makes the trust master of everything which comes to market on two legs dressed in feathers. As soon as the

Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Burlington, Mass. Breeders of prize-winning R. I. Reds and Belgian Hares. E. W. Collins, Mgr. Mem. R. I. Red Club.

"D" Crushed Oyster Shells, Crushed Flint, Calcite, Ground Brick, Ground Beef Scraps, Meat Meal, Granulated Bone, Bone Meal, Send for samples and price-list American Poultry Food Co., Box 948, York, Pa.

WYCHILD'S WYANDOTTES
WHITES AND SILVERS
EXCLUSIVELY.

YOUNG STOCK NOW READY.
Circular for stamp. WM. H. CHILD, Hatboro, Pa.

BIG BARGAINS!

We can spare some of our yearling stock, and offer the following:
Light Brahma cocks, \$3 each; hens, \$2.
White Plymouth Rock hens, \$2 each.
White Wyandotte hens, \$2 each.
S. C. White Leghorn cocks, \$2 and \$3 each.
Half grown S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each.
Barred Plymouth Rock, pullets and c'k's, \$2 each.
Supply limited. Address,
MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J.

Green Cut Clover
NIAGARA BRAND.

Best grade on the market. It is well known and endorsed by leading poultrymen. Cured very green. Cut in 1-8 in. lengths and screened to take out all long stems. No crop bound fowls when you use our Clover.

Niagara Poultry Food
Best balanced ration on the market yet for laying hens and growing chicks. Contains our Cut Clover, also best quality beef scraps and bone. A complete food. Try some and be convinced. \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; \$7.00 per 500 lbs. Prices to the trade. Samples and circulars free.
Specialty—Breeders of Mammoth P. Ducks, pure W. Wyandottes, large Belgian Hares, meat and pedigree stock. Write us if you want good stock or eggs.
W. R. CURTISS & CO., Ransomville, N. Y.

commission merchants got together they issued the following circular:

"The undersigned, commission merchants, making a specialty of selling live poultry in car lots, take this means of notifying all shippers of live poultry that on and after Monday, Sept. 17, 1900, their charge for handling live poultry will be 5 per cent. This charge will be absolute and full, without any rebate or concessions, so-called, of any description.

"Cars of the Live Poultry Transportation Company will be charged the regular standard charge of \$10 for unloading or cooping the stock at the railroad yard, and shippers will be charged for all coops furnished, according to the rates established by the Live Poultry Transportation Company for same.

"G. S. Hawk & Son, C. Westberg & Co., Abe Kassell, Hance Bros., James N. Norris, George G. Brown, Jewell Bros., C. Bishop."

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Standard bred Stock. Write for prices.

Cockerels and Pullets.

A. F. PUTNEY, So. Natick, Mass.

Closing Out PIT GAMES.

One cock, one year old, \$2.50; Hens, one and two years' old, \$1.00 each; trio young fowl, \$2.00; young cockerels, \$1.00 each.

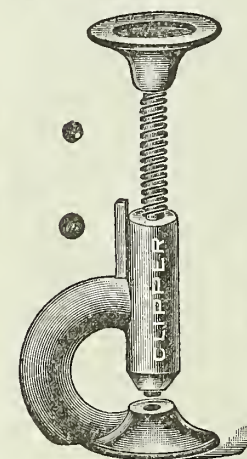
C. G. BAXTER & SON, Merchantville, N. J.

100 White WYANDOTTE HENS

for sale at \$1.00 each. Have got to be sold to make room for young stock. They are large size and great layers. Write at once.

STEVENS & CO., Wilson, N. Y.

Poultry Marker.



With the Marker here illustrated, any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different parties and strains can thus be kept, as well as to know your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. It costs, postpaid,

25 cts.

Send all orders to us.

FIVE MARKERS

SENT FOR \$1.00.

I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

"Best Liver Pill Made."
Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

All for One Dollar!

Profitable Poultry Farming, retail,	- - 25 Cents.
A Living From Poultry,	" - 25 "
Broilers for Profit,	" - 50 "
Farm-Poultry Doctor,	" - 50 "
A Few Hens, monthly, one year,	- - 25 "
Total,	\$1.75.

By ordering at once will send the above collection for \$1.00. Address,

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Box A, HAMMONTON, (Atlantic Co.,) New Jersey.

The eight men, it is said, will deposit \$10,000 as a guarantee that all will hold together. Combined they receive from 40 to 60 carloads of live poultry a week, and they control the receipts of the New York market.

President Sam Werner, of the Greater New York Live Poultry Dealers' Association, denies that he is at the head of a trust.

Poor Policy. A FEW HENS has noticed for some time that a number of Secretaries of specialty clubs are using their influence towards the support of certain journals, and practically ignoring the rest. At the same time these clubs are not slow in asking favors of the press. *Poultry Monthly*, for October, hits the nail upon the head in the following editorial:

"Some half dozen of the secretaries of specialty clubs have become identified with a poultry paper, either as editor or manager of certain departments. They are using their influence, as secretaries, in favor of said paper to secure subscriptions and advertising. It is evident that to be a success, the specialty clubs need the help and influence of the whole press. To get and hold this, the clubs must be strictly impartial to the press; they should not use their influence to the advantage of one paper and detriment of the others. As soon as this is done and becomes known, the privileges which have been willingly granted these clubs by all poultry papers will be withheld. Papers are not going to publish notices and announcements, at an expense of hundreds of dollars yearly, for clubs which work directly against them. It is possible that these men have gone into the scheme without considering what the result will be. The only honest thing left for them to do is to either resign from the club office or leave the paper."

A FEW HENS has the highest regard for the specialty club, when it is conducted on a fair basis. But if it is going to be the free advertising medium of certain publications, and of the Secretary's stock, the sooner we cry halt to such practices the better.

It was just such practices as the above that killed the once progressive American Langshan Club, and it will work a similar effect upon the rest if a reform is not quickly instituted.

Novel School. Through the courtesy of E. R. Reid, of Englewood, N. J., A FEW HENS is made acquainted with the particulars of a novel school for farmers, which has just been opened at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., the like of which, it is said, can be found only in New Zealand. It will be a school of practical agriculture and horticulture, or in other words, an institution in which any one who is interested in farming may learn how to derive the utmost possible profit from land.

The scheme originated in the minds of three wealthy gentlemen: Abram S. Hewitt, William E. Dodge and Robert Fulton Cutting. The authorities of Cornell University were consulted, and they suggested that the services of Geo. T. Powell, of Columbia County, N. Y.,

be secured to manage the undertaking. Mr. Powell has been for some time employed by the United States Department of Agriculture as a special agent for educational work, and has also been a director of the New York Farmers' Institute for three years. He is widely known as a lecturer and writer on agricultural subjects, and was the first to propose that what are known as nature studies should form a regular part of the tuition in our public schools.

One of the specialties will be poultry culture, and in this branch all the modern science will be taught by experts. The fees are \$100 for tuition, and \$280 for board during the scholastic year of 40 weeks. Full particulars can be had by addressing the Secretary, Francis W. Holbrook, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

American Incubators. Notwithstanding that a number of incubators are manufactured in England and other foreign countries, the American inventions seem to be preferred by all the leading poultry farmers across the water. This fact is shown by the large annual shipments made by all the leading American concerns.

The latter part of last month, A. F. Cooper, of the Prairie State Incubator Company, stopped over in Hammonton, N. J., as is his annual custom, and informed A FEW HENS that they had just completed an order to be shipped to

Constantinople (received from an official of Turkey) consisting of 50 300-egg incubators and 72 No. 4 sectional brooders. These will be used in Government experimental work. They are also at work on a large shipment to be made to Robt. A. Colt, who is now in London, England, opening a poultry supply house.

While on his Eastern trip, Mr. Cooper also closed a contract with the Monmouth Guarantee Egg Co., Monmouth county, New Jersey, for one hundred 300-egg incubators, and is about closing a contract for a large number of incubators and complete pipe brooding system for an extensive poultry plant in course of construction at Devon, Pa.



The Prairie State Incubator Company has been enjoying a most prosperous year, and for the first time in its history has been unable to shut down for a Summer vacation. The plant has been idle only eight days of this year, and that was caused by necessary repairs to the machinery.

TABER'S White WYANDOTTES P. ROCKS

are bred for utility as well as standard points. Eggs \$1.00 for 13; \$3.00 for 50. Young stock for sale. MAPLE GROVE POULTRY YARDS, S. A. TABER, Prop., (Alle. Co.,) Pike, N. Y.

REMOVAL SALE.

White Wyandotte and S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels, pullets and hens. First-class, vigorous, free range stock at reduced prices. Write wants. E. K. BLAKE, Nicholville, N. Y.



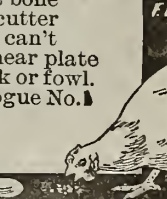
The Egg Basket

will be full to overflowing winter and summer if you feed the hens on green cut bone.

THE ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

prepares bone in the best way because it is the best bone cutter. It runs easiest because it is the only bone cutter made having ball bearings. So constructed that it can't choke on bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Cuts on the shear plate plan—leaves a fine shaving of bone easily consumed by chick or fowl. It makes money for the hen man or for the broiler man. Catalogue No. 1 free.

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.

TEETH for Hens

Best Grit in market doth not go to dust; it's all Grit. Every surface cuts and grinds to the end and never wears round.

CIRCULAR FREE. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEYSTONE GRANITE GRIT WORKS, Perkiomenville, Pa., U. S. A.

Keystone Granite Grit:

2000 pounds,	20 bags,	\$6.00
1000 pounds,	10 bags,	3.25
500 pounds,	5 bags,	1.75
100 pounds,	trial sample,	25c.

Keystone Granite Dust, \$4 per ton.

USE HEN SENSE

FEED WITH A PURPOSE.

Fit your feed to what you want to do. For chicks just out of the shell, nothing equals

FIDELITY FOOD

For Young Chicks,

the safest and most nutritious ration. Feed it dry. Endorsed by leading poultry men. It makes rapid and healthful growth.

For maximum egg production and for maintaining fowls in the best condition, nothing equals Fidelity Food for Moulting Fowls—made from selected grains, all fat-producing elements being eliminated. For cheap and rapid fattening use Fidelity Food for Fattening, which produces the most delicate flavor. Circulars free.

PINELAND INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO., Box E, JAMESBURG, N. J.

Trap Records. F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me., the inventor of the Ideal trap nest, furnishes A FEW HENS some very interesting and instructive records, which we herewith give our readers:

"Pen No. 4. Scratching shed house. Breed, Barred Plymouth Rock. Hatched season of '99. Number in pen, March 1, 27. For the month of March, 25 hens laying, the average of eggs per hen was 15. April, 24 laying, average 16. May, 25 laying, average 16. June, 27 laying, average 10.75. July, 21 laying, average 11. August, 20 laying, average 17.5. Five birds were culled out of this pen in July.

"The best individual laying in this pen for the six months was done by No. 4 which laid 92 eggs; No. 8, 97 eggs; No. 9, 99 eggs; No. 10, 116 eggs; No. 14, 100 eggs; No. 17, 98 eggs; No. 18, 108 eggs; No. 22, 91 eggs.

"This pen was headed by one male; eggs set were very fertile, just what per cent. I do not know, but in a number of sittings every egg hatched.

"Pen No. 7. Scratching room house (*Farm-Poultry*). Breed, Barred Plymouth Rock, White Plymouth Rock, and a few mongrels; all hens, some two years old, some three years old and some older, of uncertain age. Number in pen, January 1st, 49. For the month of January, 28 laying, average number of eggs per hen was 8.3. February, 26 laying, average 7.3. March, 46 laying, average 12.4. April, 43 laying, average 14. May, 35 laying, average 13.5. June, 38 laying, average 10. July, 27 laying, average 10.7. August, 33 laying, average 13. Thirteen hens were culled out of this pen in July.

"The best individual record for the six months, from January 1 to July 1, was made by No. 8, a Barred Plymouth Rock hen two years old. She laid 101 eggs in that time. Her eggs were used for hatching during March and April. They were very high in fertility and hatched strong chicks. She laid 25 eggs in May, 19 in June and 11 in July. This hen became broody in July and was 'broken-up' in one day by the gentle method described in my book of instructions. She began to lay again after resting 13 days. In August she laid 20 eggs, making a total of 132 eggs from January 1 to September 1, and she is still at it. This is not a remarkable record, but this hen is in a fairly large flock and has received very ordinary care. She has spent a good many hours in trap nests, but she is in good condition. "Brownie," a little brown mongrel, three years old, is also in this pen. She laid 175 eggs last year, and was in molt during January and February, beginning to lay March 11. July 1st she had laid 71 eggs. August 30 her record stood 105 eggs in 5 months and 21 days.

"This pen was headed by one Barred Plymouth Rock male; eggs very high in fertility; customers who bought eggs from this pen reported every egg fertile in several instances. The averages for my entire flocks of layers was 13.65 in March; 15.95 in April; 15.5 in May; 11.18 in June; 11.9 in July; 13.53 in August. I did not cull until July. These averages are not high, but it is a very great gain over last year when I began to breed from the best layers.

"Quite a number of birds that were 'blacklisted' in July have been kept as an experiment to see if they would redeem themselves; they have reduced the average.

"I doubt if any one of these birds reach the 200 mark for the year; it takes time to get a heavy laying strain. If I could afford to keep them in smaller flocks the results would doubtless be better.

"No. 36, in Pen No. 7, a White Plymouth Rock (?) of doubtful ancestry, is a very fat hen, but she has laid very well, even during about two months of her molt.

"Those who use trap nests in large flocks can obtain good fertility if they observe closely, feed properly, and take advantage of the information which the trap nests give them.

"I have two Barred Plymouth Rock yearlings that have laid quite a number of pigeon-sized eggs; they are very thin and present an outward appearance of being undernourished. They have laid well and most of their eggs have been normal. I have never known of fat hens to lay these small eggs, but I have no doubt that they sometimes do."

The Australian Hen. We have received the Australian Hen, a boiled down practical paper devoted solely to profitable poultry raising. It is gotten up on exactly the same brevity plan as A FEW HENS, and is to appear monthly from Sydney, N. S. W. The publisher, H. R. Harris, (Post office address, Woy Woy, N. S. W., Australia), writes us as follows:

"Although so far away, it seems like talking to an old friend to write to you, for I have become so familiar with you through your admirable little paper, A FEW HENS, that one can hardly realise we are unacquainted.

"We are publishing this month the first number of the pioneer poultry journal of Australia, entitled the Australian

Why Feed Bone?

Green cut bone doubles number of eggs laid, keeps hens laying, matures chicks rapidly, makes the flock hardier, fatter, glossier and worth more as broilers; increases fertility, saves one-fourth cost of feed, increases winter profits. These are facts proved a thousand times. The best poultry investment is a



STEARN'S BONE CUTTER

(formerly Webster & Hannum).

It is the only cutter that prepares bone so fine as not to be positively dangerous to chicks—is the only absolutely self-feeding and self-regulating, non-clogging cutter.

FREE A scientific and practical book on poultry feeding and our catalogue.
E.C. STEARN'S & CO., Box 6 Syracuse, N. Y.

WHITE Wyandottes ONLY.

ENTIRE time given to breeding for eggs and meat. Large, vigorous February and March cockerels, from unrelated matings, above standard weight.

We Have Some Beauties at \$2 and \$3.

Yearling Parents of above, \$2.

We will try to please.

HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

A FEW CHOICE W. Wyandotte and B. P. Rock Cockerels for sale at \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Evergreen Poultry Farm, Stanfordville, N. Y.

Hen, a copy of which we have forwarded under separate cover. It is devoted solely to the practical side of poultry raising in Australia.

"There is great need of such a journal here, as the industry has long been neglected.

"I am sorry to say that the pernicious custom of selling cold storage eggs as newly laid, has obtained a hold here, and I am sure you will be pleased to endorse the remarks I have been compelled to make in this issue upon that subject. I have watched your fight against this in America, and admire the way you have stuck out against it. We hope we will be able to do half as much in the same cause here."

NO MOISTURE

need be supplied to a properly made incubator; neither should change of climate affect the hatch.

The free catalogue of the

STAR INCUBATOR

explains why, and gives much valuable information on poultry-raising written by experts. The STAR hatches more and healthier chickens than any other.

STAR INCUBATOR CO.,
22 Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.

Lenola Poultry Yards. Barred Ply. Rocks, Pekin Ducks.

Bred on practical lines from pedigree layers. Bred and selected for practical purposes, from strong, vigorous stock. This season's breeding stock for sale now. April-hatched Cockerels and Pullets for sale in the Fall. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WM. WATMORE, Post Office, Moorestown, N. J.

VALUABLE BOOKS

For Poultry Raisers,
In Combination with
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We will send any ONE of the following 50c. books:

American Fancier's Poultry Book.	
Farm-Poultry Doctor (Sanborn)	
Pocket Money in Poultry (Norys)	
Broilers for Profit (Boyer)	
The Diseases of Poultry (Salmon)	
Money in Squabs (Long)	

With a year's Subscription to
FARM-POULTRY, semi-mo., \$1.00 }
THE FEATHER, monthly, .50 } **ALL**
A FEW HENS, monthly, .25 } **FOUR**
Total with Book, \$2.25 } **\$1.35**

EACH additional Book of above list, 25 cents more.
Send all orders and money to

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A FEW HENS hopes this Australian enterprise will be a successful one, and feels proud of the complimentary remarks the editor makes of our feeble efforts in the cause of pure food.

Diseases—Remedy and Prevention.

Nothing Will Disgust the Beginner so Quickly, and Give Him a Big Case of the "Blues," as Sickness Among His Fowls—Two-thirds of the Diseases Come to the Beginners, as Their Inexperience Unables Them to Prevent Them.

Ill health is a poor legacy.

During molting avoid fattening food.

Too heavy feeding in Asiatics will cause leg weakness.

Leg weakness is often caused by roosting in a damp place at night.

Feeding too much sulphur will give leg troubles, especially to young stock.

Two-thirds glycerine and one-third carbolic acid is recommended for scaly legs.

Practically the same ration you would feed for egg production will be proper for growing feathers.

For successful molting, and to avoid any serious results, add Sheridan's Condition Powder to the morning mash.

For sore head, *Farm and Fireside* says one part of cedar oil and two parts of vaseline has been used with success.

Dr. Woods says that undoubtedly the best treatment for all cases of diphtheria in fowls is to kill the bird and cremate the carcass.

When hens become too fat they are subject to egg bound, soft and irregular shaped eggs, dizziness, apoplexy, liver complaint and kindred diseases.

Alice Clark, in *American Agriculturist*, says equal parts of tobacco, raisins and lard, steeped together and strained, make an excellent ointment for killing lice.

Nux vomica is used as a specific for liver complaint. *Farm and Fireside* says if taken in time, nearly every case can be cured by giving nux vomica in Homeopathic form, allowing six pills three times a day to a large fowl, and less to a small bird.

The following dry roup cure is recommended by the *American Agriculturist*: Take equal parts of alum, sulphur and magnesia, mix thoroughly and blow into the throats of afflicted fowls with a small bellows. When roup becomes epidemic in a flock, put a little carbolic acid in the drinking water and burn sulphur in the coops to thoroughly disinfect them.

Dr. Woods, in *Poultry Monthly*, gives this formula for making roup pills: Half a dram each of cayenne pepper, ginger, mustard; half ounce of plain vaseline or clear lard; mix thoroughly and add enough flour to make a tough dough. Make into pills the size of a pea. Dose, one night and morning.

The following is said to be the recipe for making Vale's roup pills, a popular English remedy: Hydrastin, 2 grains; sulphate of iron (dried) and sulphate of copper, 3 grains of each; powdered capsicum, 12 grains; oil of copaiba, 20 drops; Venetian turpen-

tine and calcined magnesia, of each enough to make 24 pills. Dose for adult fowls, 1 or 2 pills, night and morning.

H. Gorman, of the Kentucky Agricultural Station, Lexington, Ky., reports that he has found from experiments which he has made, that the common earth worms are a direct source of gapes in poultry. Out of two lots of chicks under experiment the earth worm-fed chicks died of gapes, while the chicks from which earth worms were kept, were not afflicted with the gapes.

H. F. Ballard, in *Poultry Topics*, says: "If a mixture of one ounce of carbolic acid to a gallon of kerosene is used once a week in Summer and twice a week (month)? in Winter, to sprinkle all over the hen house, using a common sprinkling pot to apply it, I will guarantee you will soon be rid of scaly leg, and it will not come back again either, which it would do if it was hereditary." It is no more hereditary than the itch in the human family. It is caused by a parasite which burrows under the scales on a fowl's legs. Such being the cause, how on earth could it be hereditary?

Diseases of the liver are caused by over-feeding of fat-producing food, or by the use of too much spice or stimu-

lating substances. This particular trouble is hypertrophy of the liver which is an enlargement of that organ and is often found in hens kept over the second Winter. It is due to feeding too much fatty food, combined with a lack of exercise. Wisconsin *Farmer* advises feeding lightly on bran mashes and green food, and to each quart of drinking water adding one-half teaspoonful of muriate of ammonia.

Questions Briefly Answered.

Condensed Replies to the Many Inquiries Received at This Office.

BREEDS.

G. M. C.: It is a hard matter to say if the Light Brahmas will be as good or better than the new breeds for profit. It all depends upon the nature of the business. We find the Brahmas the best Winter layers, when they are not allowed to become overfat. We also find them the best roasting fowl where the market calls for a large sized roaster. Breeds should be selected according to the specialties that are to be used on the farm.

C. A. F.: We cannot say at what age the 10 pound Barred Plymouth Rock hens advertised by W. H. Rudd &

The Sure Hatch

is a high grade incubator at a low price. Thousands in use. California red-wood cases and copper tank incubators at the price others ask for common pine and galvanized iron. Our brooder broods as well as our hatcher hatches. Hand-some catalog giving plans for practical poultry houses, yards, etc., free. Write to-day. You need it in your poultry business.

Sure Hatch Incubator Co.,
Clay Center, Neb.

We pay the freight. The Sure Hatch will pay your rent, taxes, and living expenses. Thousands in use, thousands of pleased customers.



FOUR Poultry Papers For \$1.25.

Your Own Choice of TWO of Them.

FARM-POULTRY, semi-monthly,	-	-	-	Price, \$1.00
A FEW HENS, monthly,	-	-	-	Price, .25

YOUR CHOICE OF **50 Ct.** POULTRY PAPERS
ANY OTHER TWO **IN THE U. S., \$1.00.**

All sent to one address, one year, for the small sum of \$1.25, cash in advance, which is the price of *Farm-Poultry* and *A Few Hens* alone.

YOU SAVE \$1.00 COLD CASH.

Send all orders to us, with cash, stamps or money orders. Do not send checks unless you add 10 cts. for exchange. No changes allowed after order is entered. Postage added in town where paper published.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

Son would be likely to lay. We should not prefer such heavy birds. Probably Rudd & Son could give the desired information.

We have never tried any of the Giant strain of Light Brahmas, so cannot say if they are of any use outside the show room or not. In breeding Brahmas we have learned that the most profitable in our flocks have been the medium sized birds.

We hardly think a cross of White Plymouth Rock on Light Brahma will produce pullets resembling the original Black Java. Certainly not in color—and as for shape and general appearance, the White Plymouth Rock now closely resembles the Black Java.

The brown egg is not the original color for the White Wyandottes. It is only of late years that breeders are so mating their fowls that that color predominates. The truth is, that all brown egg layers of any breed vary the tints more or less during the year. In the beginning of the season there is often a very pretty brown while at about the close the color is very light. Yet by careful selection each year, it is possible to gradually increase the average.

Naturally, the Buff Cochins is a lazy breed. Yet, withal that, if in the hands of a man who knows the nature of the breed, it can be gotten down to good egg production. We should say that eight dozen eggs a year would be a very good egg yield for the breed. They are persistent sitters.

L. H. The Light Brahmas are very good Winter layers. In our experiments on A FEW HENS' farm we have found them to be the best.

A. O.: For purely egg production, any of the Leghorn class would be satisfactory. The Brown variety will lay the most eggs, but the White or Buff varieties will lay the largest. For a combination of eggs and broilers, which is always the safest way of conducting a poultry plant, there should be two varieties—say, for instance, the Leghorns and Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks.

INCUBATION AND BROODING.

P. H. G.: Brahma eggs, like all Asiatic eggs, require a somewhat different treatment than do eggs of our American varieties. It is very often the case, even under hens, that from two to four days more are required to hatch them than is the case with the American varieties. In hatching in the incubator, note the air cells carefully, especially after the second week. This will give you the best and most accurate knowledge on the wants of the egg. When hatched alone there is very little extra attention required than is the case with any other eggs. We have made as good hatches in incubators with Brahma eggs as we have with Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks, but after the second week we gave the condition of the air cell daily study.

C. A. F.: The "hot end of the hatch" is the latter end, the animal heat of the egg increasing. Incubator operators at that time cut down the amount of ventilation so as to maintain a

stronger heat. The instructions sent out with incubators generally explain this.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. S. S.: A run 15' x 100 feet is a good size for from 12 to 15 fowls. The proper measurement of ground space for 100 hens is about one acre, although where constant attention is given, the fowls kept busy and the place kept clean, 150 can be quartered on the same space. Our flocks average 14 females and one male.

R. G.: The dust created in the house by the hens scratching will not injure them one bit. During the Winter our houses are always more or less filled with dust, and we have yet to find a single instance where any harm resulted, while on the other hand have seen much good come from it.

C. A. F.: We have never tried feeding brick dust for giving the eggs a darker brown color. We would rather resort to selection in breeding.

A. O.: Where fowls are kept active and not too closely confined, they will do better in a yard than they will on free range. But small houses and

IT COST US \$4,000 Costs You 15c



SELF-SUPPLIED
MOISTURE.
SELF-REGULATING.
SELF-VENTILATING.

Address nearest office.
Boston, Mass.

We have spent \$4,000 on our new book "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators." It tells it all. Leading poultry men have written special articles for it. 192 pages, 8x11 in. Illustrated. It's as good as **Cyphers Incubator**—and it's the best. Out hatch any other machine. 16 page circular free. Send 15 cts. in stamps for \$4,000 book No. 29.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.
Wayland, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY CUTS at CUT PRICES.
CATALOGUE FREE.
Harper Eng. Co., Columbus, O.

EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 200 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DEPUY, Pub, Syracuse, N. Y.

small runs, will quickly demolish the good qualities of any breed.

L. H.: For trap nest information write advertisers in this issue.

G. M. C.: For purely a single branch, egg farming is the most profitable. But the safest method is a combination of eggs and table poultry.

H. E. L. P.: Five acres are all a man needs for a poultry plant. Even that amount will not be utilized until he is in business for some years.

C. A. F.: An incubator house above ground should have a double wall, with a dead air space between each wall. The idea is to prevent sudden changes of the weather effecting the interior of the room.

G. R. Y.: Any part of South Jersey is an ideal section for poultry raising. Mild Winters, light porous soil, etc., being specially in favor of successful poultry culture. Besides South Jersey is right at the doors of the best markets in the world.

A. W. B.: We have no use for any trap nest that does not need an attendant, and that keeps its own record. Such an arrangement could not be accurate.

A. DeR. M.: To make the house warm we should advise tacking the paper on the studding, and the boards over that.

FOR SALE!

24-Acre Farm. Desirable for poultry. Eight-room house, barn, wagon and wood sheds, poultry house, etc. R. R. RUBY, Box 286, Hamonton, N. J.

200 Eggs a Year PER HEN.

Is the name of the best book on egg production and profits in poultry yet written. Practical, not theoretical. Author has a record of 214 eggs a year apiece from his Wyandottes. Commended by Hunter, Boyer, Curtis and others. "First-class," says one. "Invaluable," says another. "Tells more family secrets than any book I have ever seen," says a third. Tells how to start pullets laying in the Fall; just what to feed and how much for eggs; how to make a trap nest box; how to get fertile eggs; how to keep chicks from dying in the shell; gives the great law of sex, how to get males or females at will, which applies not only to fowls, but to domestic animals and to mankind; how to make from \$1,000 to \$2,500 a year from hens, etc. etc. Sixty-four pages. Price 50 cents. Circular free. E. L. WARREN, Wolfboro, N. H.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD
Have it in the House
To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life has woes.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
has been used and indorsed since 1810, to relieve or cure every form of Pain and Inflammation; Is Safe, Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost a Century.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Is strictly a family remedy for Internal as much as External use
To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh, Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.

Originated by an old Family Physician. Trust what time has indorsed. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Our Market Report.

An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of September—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.

NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	24	22	23
Broilers, dressed.....	18	16	17
Fowls, dressed.....	12	11 1-2	11 3-4
Ducks, dressed.....	13	12	12 1-2
Spring Turkeys, dressed..	14	12	13
Turkey hens, dressed	10	9	9 1-2
Turkey toms, dressed	8	8	8
Old Roosters, dressed.....	5 1-2	5	5 1-4
Geese, dressed.....	16	12	14
Fowls, live.....	11 1-2	10	10 3-4
Chickens, live.....	12	10 1-2	11 3-4
Roosters, live.....	6 1-2	6	6 1-4
Turkeys, live.....	9	8	8 1-2
Ducks, live, pair.....	.65	.60	.62 1-2
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.12 1-2

PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	20	17	18 1-2
Hens, live.....	11 1-2	10 1-2	11
Hens, dressed	12	11	11 1-2
Old Roosters, live.....	8	7	7 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed	6 1-2	7	6 3-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	14	10	12
Spring Chickens, dressed	17	11	14

BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape	26	23	24 1-2
Chickens, dressed.....	18	16	17
Fowls, dressed	13	12	12 1-2
Fowls, live.....	10	11	10 1-2
Roosters, live.....	6	5 1-2	5 3-4
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Ducks, dressed	13	10	11 1-2
Turkeys, old.....	10	8	9
Broilers.....	18	16	17
Spring Chickens, live.....	12	10	11

CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	17	15	16
Chickens, hens, scalded....	9	8 1-2	8 3-4
Chickens, hens, alive.....	8 1-2	8	8 1-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	9 1-2	9	9 1-4
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old	8	7 1-2	7 3-4
Ducks, Spring, dressed....	9	8 1-2	8 3-4
Geese, live, per dozen.....	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
Turkey hens, dressed.....	8	7	7 1-2
Turkey hens, live.....	7	6	6 1-2
Turkey gobblers, dressed..	8	6	7
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2

Buff L. Cockerels. First premium at Suffolk Co., Riverhead. W. Darling, So. Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

Black Minorca Cockerels and Pullets for sale cheap to close out. A. H. Germond, Stamfordville, N. Y.

BARRED P. ROCK Cockerels for sale. Parents won first, second and third at Bristol, Conn. Write for prices. C. F. Bourgeois, Cromwell, Conn.

WYCKOFF strain S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. M. M. MAPES, Jefferson, Ohio.

MARYLAND Thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rock Farm. E. B. Thompson's strain. Settings \$1.00. A. DeR. MEARES, Hyattsville, Md.

THIS PAPER will cost you only Twenty-five Cents for **TWELVE MONTHS**. Can you afford to do without it? We accept postage stamps in payment for it. Order at once, so as to get every issue.

BIG MAIL for poultrymen. Insert your name in our Poultry Directory and receive poultry papers, poultry catalogues, etc., every day, only 10 cents. Poultry Directory Co., Goshen, Ind.

Notes in Passing.

News in the Market Poultry World—Hints That May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.

The *Inter-State Poultryman* says: Take care of your poultry and the poultry will make the money.

The "cake-walk" is a diversion of the past in Atlantic City. The "chicken-walk" is now the real thing.

We do not see any difference between a pure "chicken paper" publishing a Belgian hare department and one having a department devoted to household recipes.

It is the little things, seasonably observed, that brings success in poultry keeping, says the *Kentucky Poultry Journal*. One neglect may start a dozen troubles.

No animals that are mistreated or neglected, says the *Kentucky Poultry Journal*, can return the same amount of profit to their owners as if their wants were fully supplied.

Ohio Poultry Journal says quality counts more than quantity in the poultry yard. A few good fowls will make more money for their owner than twice the number of poor ones.

The *Kentucky Poultry Journal* thinks mistakes are object lessons that arouse one to closer observation. The man

who makes the same mistake twice is not a very observing one. Mistakes and carelessness are very closely related.

The man who is continually talking about "luck" in poultry raising, has adopted the wrong calling. The *Kentucky Poultry Journal* thinks he should try the lottery business. Success in any occupation does not depend on luck.

Charles J. Stuckey, in *American Poultry Journal*, says: It is tiresome to hear so much about "bad luck" in the poultry business. If these persons could stop the cracks in the house, keep the door shut at night, and have a solid dirt, gravel or cement floor which can be kept clean, we should hear less about luck. It is care that wins and not luck.

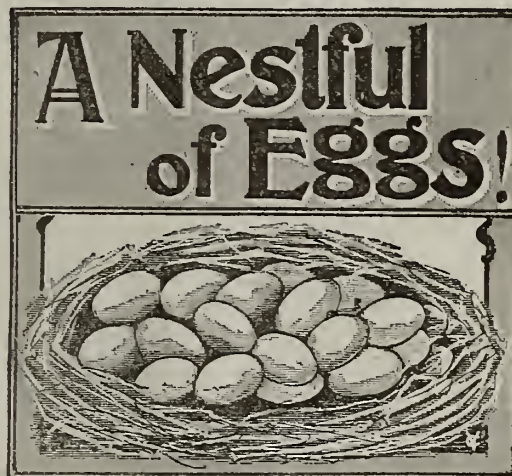
Successful poultry keepers are born, and not made, says *American Agriculturist*. While it is generally true that any old woman can make hens pay, this means a small flock of 25 to 100. A flock of 1000 or more is a different thing. Many who try large ventures fail and lose money, while others with less capital and in proper locations make money and plenty of it.

Herbert Johnson, in *Poultry Monthly*, says there are many misleading statements made regarding the poultry business. Too much is said about the

You Do and You Don't!

WANT

You do want every day, a nestful of eggs from September to April, when they will command the highest prices per dozen in the large markets and are in great demand.



You don't want your hens to lay much from May to Sept. when eggs sell for only about what it costs to raise them. Your hens better rest until fall or winter.

Getting eggs when you want them is a matter of choice. You can have them or not. It depends wholly upon the care, feeding and management. **Four essentials** are absolutely necessary to succeed, as follows:—
1st. Hatch your chickens in the months of March, April and May.
2nd. Keep them growing so the pullets will mature early and lay by Oct.
3rd. Help your hens over the molting season, so that all will lay early.
4th. Follow the example of successful Poultry-raisers, who by the use of

Sheridan's Condition Powder

in the mash food, as directed, are doing all of the above, and increasing their profits yearly. It is a powerful food digestive. Therefore no matter what foods you use in the mash, mix with it daily, Sheridan's Powder; it assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form new plumage; to make pullets mature early; to make hens lay when you want eggs.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Feed Dealers, or sent by mail. Large cans most economical to buy.

IF YOU CAN'T GET IT NEAR HOME, SEND TO US. ASK FIRST.

We send one pack, 25 cts; five, \$1.00. A two-pound can, \$1.20; Six, \$5.00. Express paid. Sample copy "best Poultry paper" sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

profits and little about the expense and care. We are all liable to look upon the sunny side, and overlook the work and care pertaining to the business. Take a grain of salt with the writers who preach on the profits and skip the care and losses, and remember it takes money and work to run any business—yes, even to publishing a poultry paper.

Activity and prolificacy go hand in hand, very truthfully says M. Sumner Perkins, in *Poultry Monthly*. It is, however, a sore trial to the poultry keeper to keep his hens active in Winter. The tendencies are entirely toward sluggishness upon the part of the fowls. Inactivity brings its own penalties. No animal organism can maintain health and virility without exercise. Such is not in the line of creation's manifest intent. Neither man nor the lower animals can expect a healthy digestion, a normal liver, or a good general tone of the system, without some hustling.

People We Know.

Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.

The *Poultry Monthly's* publication office is located at 39 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y. *Poultry Culture*, Kansas City, Mo., begins Volume IV with the September number. Each issue of this valuable magazine shows marked improvement.

With the September 1st issue the *American Fancier* enters its fifteenth volume. Editor Drevenstedt is to be complimented on the success his publication has attained.

Those readers who have sent subscriptions to the *American Poultry Magazine*, Sharon City, Iowa, and failed to receive a reply, are requested to send the information at once to the editor.

Those interested in Hammonton, N. J., and are looking for a bargain in a farm for poultry, and one right in the town, should write to R. R. Ruby, whose advertisement will be found in this issue.

A FEW HENS has just received the plans for building the Simplicity Record nest box, invented by M. M. Chew, Williamstown, N. J. It looks like a common sense machine, and should do accurate work.

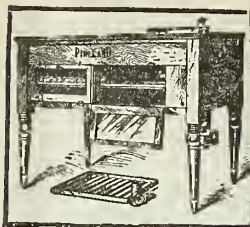
Poultry Monthly, for September, is a Black Minorca special, and a good one too. Lovers of that breed should secure a copy of that issue, which will be sent postpaid for five cents, by addressing Ferris Publishing Co., Albany, N. Y.

The revised edition of the book, "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen: How to Get Them," published and for sale by Edgar L. Warren, Wolfeboro, N. H., is a big improvement over the first edition. The book now embraces 64 pages, and is filled to overflowing with practical knowledge.

Besides building strictly first-class incubators and brooders, the Star Incubator Co., of Bound Brook, N. J., are manufacturing and offering for sale Specifics for the cure of cholera, colds, sluggishness in males and indigestion; egg food and tonic and insect powder. Write them for complete list.

The ad. of the Humphrey Bone Cutter appears in this issue, and we very gladly call the attention of our readers to it. The Humphrey machine is not an experiment, Mr. Humphrey, the maker, is both a skilled machinist and a practical poultryman. They are issuing a handsome catalogue of which their Egg Record is a new feature. Write to Humphrey & Sous, Joliet, Ills., and mention this paper.

We have received a large quantity of the Keystone Granite Grit, as advertised by the Keystone Granite Grit Works, Perkiomenville Montgomery county, Pa. From appearance this is a very desirable article. Later on we intend telling just how the hens like it, and the general noticeable results. It is claimed that the chemical analysis of this grit shows mineral qualities of iron, silica, aluminium, mica, etc., which provides a health-giving tonic. Those desiring a good article should write the above firm for descriptive circulars, which will be sent upon application.



"Don't Forget the Name".

Pineland
Incubators
and Brooders,

built on 19 years' experience. The simplest and most sensitive regulator, most scientific method of ventilation. **Highest Percentage of Hatches.** Our catalogue explains why they are always successful. **Our Brooders** are not excelled by any other brooder made. Well constructed, easily controlled, and have large capacity. Catalogue is free. **Pineland Incubator & Brooder Co.**
Box E. Jamesburg, N. J.

By referring to the advertising columns of this issue it will be noticed that the Excelsior Poultry Supply Co., 28 Vesey street, New York city, are making a specialty of their Banner Egg Food and Tonic. While we cannot speak from experience when we say that it is really a meritorious article, yet we do so on the strength of reports we have received from practical poultrymen who have given it a good test and are using it regularly. It is especially recommended for molting fowls, and the sales today are wonderfully large, which is good testimony for the worth of the article. As for the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., we can without hesitancy, fully endorse. They have not only the largest poultry supply house in this country, but are prompt in their dealings and constantly aim to please all customers.

Another American Triumph. The following letter has been received at West Chester, Pa., by Mr. P. M. Sharples, manufacturer of the Sharples Cream Separators, and will give pleasure to thousands of Mr. Sharples' friends and users of his machines. Of course this recognition of merit was quite confidently expected, but the assured fact is a great satisfaction. We congratulate Mr. Sharples and his associates, including the humblest workman on his pay roll, whose combined efforts have deserved this noteworthy award:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DAIRY DIVISION
Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1900.

Mr. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to inform you that we have just received from Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of this Division, and now in charge of the U. S. animal industry exhibit at the Paris Exposition, a partial report of the awards on dairy machinery and products in the U. S. Collective exhibit, which states that the Cream Separators sent by you have been awarded the gold medal. Very respectfully,

R. A. PEARSON,
Acting Chief of this Division.

HELP AND SITUATION WANTED.

Mrs. Ella L. Browning, Rosemont, Pa., would like a first-class mau to take care of her poultry, he to have absolute charge of the houses, as well as run a small incubator. Write her for particulars.

A. L. Richie, Moorestown, N. J., wants a position on a first-class poultry farm. He is a young man who has had a scientific training at Cornell Agricultural College, and some practical experience. Best reference.

Advance Trap Nest. Once tried, always used. Circular free. W. Darling, So. Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

50 HEALTHY, HANDSOME, June hatched, thoroughbred Light Brahmas at 75 cts. per head, or 25 cts. per pound, for two weeks. M. E. Hammond, Hackettstown, Warren Co., N. J.

WHITE P. ROCKS

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Choice W. Wyandotte Cockerels

FOR SALE. \$1.50 and up. February, March and April hatched. Eggs in season.

GEO. A. SPRAGUE, West Stoughton, Mass.

BARRED ROCK Cockerels.

Best, \$1 each; younger, 75 cents each. FROM GOOD LAYING STRAIN. WOODWARD M. POFFENBERGER, Bakersville, Wash. Co., Maryland.

Banks' Light Brahmas,

Buff Dotts, Buff C. Bantams, Winners in business and beauty. Few yearlings left—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 each. Finest youngsters ever owned.

ERIE POULTRY YARDS, Box 168, Crittenden, N. Y.

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

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